THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY

Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 1003.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, July 4, 1774.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8. 1774.

LETTER III.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* British Colonies *in* AMERICA.

BRETHREN, see pa. 521

THESE are the Words of the declaratory Act, mentioned in the last Letter, "Whereas several of the Houses of Representatives in his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in *America* have of late, AGAINST LAW, claimed to themselves, or to the General Assemblies of the same, the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE Right of imposing Duties and TAXES upon his Majesty's SUBJECTS IN THE SAID COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS; and have, in Pursuance of such Claim, passed certain Votes, Resolutions and Orders, DEROGATORY TO THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT, and inconsistent with the Dependency of the said Colonies and Plantations, &c. therefore be it declared, &c. that the said Colonies and Plantations in *America* have been, are, and of Right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial Crown and Parliament of *Great-Britain* and that the King's Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament assembled, had, HATH, and OF RIGHT OUGHT TO HAVE, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of sufficient Force and Validity to BIND the Colonies and People of AMERICA, Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."

From the Croud of Objects, each pressing for Attention, that present themselves to the Mind of a *British American*, on reading this Act, I beg Leave to select and particularly mention only two, that you collecting them, and taking a just View of your present Situations, may feel *that* and only *that* Resentment, springing from Virtue, and guided by Wisdom, which the most worthy and the most peaceable Men must approve.

The Resolutions, &c. mentioned in this Act, were those caused by the Stamp-Act. These principal Points are firmly asserted in them,---*the exclusive Right of Taxation*, and the *Right of Trial by Jury*. The Parliament, well knowing how harsh and jarring it would sound in English Ears to say, the Right of Trial by Jury was "*derogatory to the legislative Authority of Parliament*, and INCONSISTENT *with the Dependency of the Colonies*, planted their most direct Battery against the Right of Taxation — Common-Sense and the Experience of all Nations, AT NOT A SINGLE INSTANCE OCCURS TO THE CONTRARY, convincing them, if *that* gave Way, a general Ruin would soon ensue, and all the rest would follow in the Train of the Chief, like captive *Nobles* attending their conquered *Prince*.

However, not quite satisfied with the slow Work of exterminating them in Detail, but improving upon an impartial Hint, it was judged fittest, upon the whole, to consolidate them, that, as if the *British-Americans* had but "ONE NECK," a SINGLE *Stroke* might dispatch Millions---by subjecting us *at once* to the Decrees of Parliament, IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER.

Widely different was the Act of the 6th of George the First, Chap. 5th, "for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of *Ireland*," &c. By that Act *Ireland* was declared "to be subordinate unto and dependent upon the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain*." These Words "and Parliament" are not in it. It is said indeed, that "the King, with the Advice and Consent of the Lords and Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament assembled, had, and of Right ought to have, Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of sufficient Force and Validity to bind the Kingdom and People of *Ireland*."

Compare the Acts, and you will find the Act for *America* copied from that of *Ireland*; but in the last mentioned, the annihilating Words----"IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER" are not to be found. The People of Ireland have been for several Centuries bound by *English* Statutes for regulating their Trade, and for other Purposes, and this Statute, therefore, only asserted the USUAL Authority over them. Their Vitals, the exclusive Right of Taxation, and the Right of Trial by Jury, have been preserved. If it was the Intention of the British Parliament to exercise a "Power and Authority" over that Kingdom, destructive of these Rights, it is not expressed---it is not implied. Why were the unlimited Words omitted in that Act? Or, why when the Lords and Commons were copying a Pattern which their Fathers set them, did they deform the Transcript by such Eastern Flourishes.

The Truth is---the Fathers too much revered the English Principles, for which they had been upon the Point of shedding their Blood in placing their Sovereign on his Throne, so flagrantly to violate them---or, if their Conduct was not directed by Justice, they dared not thus to provoke the brave, generous Inhabitants of that ancient Kingdom.

"*Are there yet the Treasures of Wickedness in the House, and the scant Measure, that is abominable. The rich Men thereof are full of Violence.*" MICAH, Chap. vi,

* "*A Tax granted by the Parliament of England shall not bind those of* Ireland, *because they are not summoned to our Parliament*;" and again, "Ireland *hath a Parliament of its own, and maketh and altereth Laws; and Statutes do not bind them, because they do not send Knights to our Parliament: But their Persons are the* King's *Subjects, like as the Inhabitants of* Calais, Guienne, *and* Guienne, *while they continued under the King's Jurisdiction.*"

LETTER IV.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* British Colonies *in* AMERICA.

Brethren,

THE intelligence received, since the preceeding letter was written, seems to render needless every attempt to prove from *former transactions*,---my first intention, if health had permitted---that a regular plan has been invariably pursued to enslave these Colonies, and that the Act of Parliament for blocking up the port of *Boston* is a part of the plan. However unprecedented and cruel that measure is, yet some persons among us might have flattered themselves, that the resentment of the Parliament is directed solely against that town. The last advices mention two bills to be passing in Parliament; one, changing the chartered constitution of the province of *Massachusets-Bay* into a military government; and another, for empowering administration to send for and try persons in *England* for actions committed in that colony.*

By these instances we perceive, that administration has not only renounced all respect, and all appearance of respect, for the rights of these colonies, but even the plainest principles of justice and humanity. Were the representatives of the people of *Massachusets-Bay* called upon to make satisfaction for the damage done to private property in any late tumult there? No. Yet it was known, that those representatives had made ample reparation for the injuries committed on occasion of the stamp-act. It was known, that the like reparation had been made by the Assemblies of *New-York* and *Rhode-Island*. In short, it was known, that notwithstanding the incessant pains taken by many Ministers to teaze the colonists by oppressions and insults into madness, yet they have with difficulty excited only a few tumults, for which the popular branch of the legislature in the several colonies has ever been ready to attone, upon requisitions from the crown.

Great clamour has been raised at home against *Massachusets-Bay*, on account of resolutions at some of their town meetings, and other writings published in that Colony; and better it were, that many of them had been suppressed. The truth is---that people animated by an ardent and generous love of liberty saw and peculiarly felt the projects against the freedom and happiness of *America*. I know them well: and if ever a state deserved the character, they are a moral, religious, quiet and loyal people, affectionately attached to the welfare and honour of *Great-Britain* and dearly valuing their dependence on her. Observant and sensible, as they were, of the present and approaching evils, some of them adopted a very imprudent, but what appeared to them a very peaceable and justifiable method of discouraging Administration from proceeding in such alarming and dangerous measures, ---that of speaking in a high tone. Words were opposed to injuries, and menaces, never designed for execution, to insults intollerable. What could they do? Their *humble petitions* were haughtily and contemptuously rejected. The more they *supplicated*, the more they were *abused*. By their tears, and Heaven knows many they have shed, their persecutions flourished, as trees by water poured on their roots. Their very virtue and passionate fondness for concord, for their Mother-Country occasioned this objected error. "Surely" says Solomon, "oppression maketh a wise man mad," a silly man may disregard it. In playing the fool they shewed their wisdom. This is the true history of those futile pieces, that produced so much solid eloquence in *Great-Britain*.

Rich and weak publications, by a small number of individuals, are sufficient reasons with Parliament to ruin many thousands of a truly respectable town, to dissolve charters, to abolish the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, † and extirpate American liberty

* *By the first of those bills the Governor is to be invested with the power of a* Justice of the Peace, *to call out the military to assist, though the Minister says, in his speech,*---"*I shall always consider that a military power acting under the authority and control of a civil magistrate, is a part of the constitution.*" *By the second, Americans are to be seized, confined, and carried to* England *to be tried, that is hanged on charges for acts done in a colony. This is not all. Soldiers and others, who shall commit any offence, such as murdering the colonists, under the pretence of supporting the authority of Parliament, shall be carried to England to be tried---that is---acquitted. Of the* Habeas Corpus *and trial by peers, "*fiat nominis umbra."

"*That the absolute powers claimed & exercised in a neighbouring nation, is more tolerable than that of the Eastern empires, as in a great measure owing to their having united the judicial power in their parliaments, a body separate and distinct from both the legislative and executive, and if ever that nation recovers its former liberty, it will owe it to the efforts of those assemblies. In* Turkey *where* every Thing *is centered in the* Sultan *or his Minister, Despotic power is in its meridian, and wears a most dreadful aspect.*"

1 Blackstone, 269, 270.

† *Both Houses of Parliament resolved two or three years ago, that persons might be sent for from* any of the colonies *for acts done there, and tried in* England, *under the old statute of Henry the 8th---made before the colonies existed. The late court at* Rhode-Island *was established on that principle. The intention of Parliament in passing the bill above-mentioned, is chiefly to screen persons, acting in support of their unconstitutional claims. They have declared, they have no doubt but that the 35th of* Henry *has established a quick and legal method of uniting* American *throats.*

"*I can live, altho' another who has no right be put to live with me; nay, I can live, altho' I pay excises and impositions more than I do; but to have my* Liberty, *which is the* Soul *of my Life, taken from me by power, and to have my body pent up in a goal, (then thrown into a ship of war, transported three thousand miles across the ocean, to a land of bitter, selfish, furious and revengeful animals, there thrust into the jaws of dungeons)*" without remedy by law, *and to be so adjudged: O improvident ancestors! O unwise forefathers! to be so curious in providing for the quiet possession of our laws, and the liberties of Parliament, and to neglect our persons and bodies, and to let them lie in prison, and that durante bene placito, remediless! If this be law, why do we talk of liberties? Why do we trouble ourselves with a dispute about laws, franchises, property of goods, and the like?* What *may any man call his own, if not the liberty of his person? I am weary of treading these ways.*" Speech of *Robert Phillips*, a member of the wise and moderate Parliament that met in the year 1640.

§ *Private letters give a further proof of this fact.*

‖ "*Nor was any thing more advantageous to us against every powerful nation, than their imprudence in not consulting together for the interest of the whole. Conventions for repelling a common danger were rare. Thus while each State resisted singly, all were subdued.*" Tacit. in vit. Agric.

---For the principle reaches all. But in *England* the press groans with publications, seditious, treasonable and even blasphemous. The discontented swarm over the kingdom, proclaiming their resentments. Many enormous riots have disturbed the public peace. The Sovereign has been insulted in passing from his Palace to the Parliament-house, on the business of the nation. Is it to be concluded from these facts, that the BODY OF THE PEOPLE is seditious and traiterous? Can his Majesty believe, that he is thought by his English subjects in *general* to be such a Prince, as some of them have represented him? Will the two Houses of Parliament acknowledge what has been spoken and written and acted against them in *England*, expresses the sentiments of the kingdom? Or will they say, that the *People of England* have forfeited their liberty, because *some of them* have run into licentiousness? Let a judgment be formed in *both* cases by the *same* rule. Let them condemn *those*, or acquit *us*.

Pretences and reasons are totally different. The provocations, said to be given by our sister colony, are but *Pretences* for the exorbitant severity exercised against her. The *Reasons* are these ---the policy, despicable and detestable as it is, of suppressing the freedom of *America* by a military force, to be supported by money taken out of our own pockets, and the supposed conveniency of opportunity for attaining this end. The *Reasons* are evident from the Minister's speech. The system is formed with art, but the art is discoverable. Indeed I do not believe it was expected, we should have such early and exact intelligence of the schemes agitated against us, as we have received. Any person, who examines the multitude of invectives published in pamphlets and news papers in *Great-Britain*, or the speeches made in either House of Parliament, will find them directed *against the Colonies in general*. The people in that kingdom have been with great cunning and labour, § inflamed *against the Colonies in general*.---They are deluded into a belief, that we are in a state of rebellion and aiming directly at a state of independency; though the first is a noxious weed that never grew in our climates; and the latter is universally regarded with the deepest execrations by us---a poison we never can be compelled to touch, but as an antidote to a worse, if a worse can be---a curse, that if any Colony on this continent should be so mad as to aim at reaching, the rest of the body would have virtue and wisdom enough to draw their swords, and hew the traitors into submission, if not into loyalty. It would be our interest and our duty thus to guarantee the public peace.

The Minister addressing the House of Commons, uses several expressions relating to *all the Colonies*, and calls the stoppage of the port of *Boston* "a punishment inflicted on those, *who have disobeyed your Authority*." Is it not extremely remarkable, after such a variety of charges affecting *all* the Colonies, that the statute of vengeance should be levelled against a *single* Colony?---*New-York*, *Philadelphia* and *Charlestown* have denied freedom of Trade to ships sailing *under the protection of Acts of Parliament*. Will not the House of Commons think the inhabitants of these places "have disobeyed their authority," and that "a punishment should be inflicted on them?" Why do we not hear of some measure pursued against those Cities? Are *they* immaculate in the eyes of Administration and Parliament? Has not each of these places done *real damage* to the *East-India* Company? Has there been ever a requisition of compensation for that damage from any of them? Why is there such a *profound silence* observed with respect to them? Because they are judged by Administration and Parliament, more innocent than the Colony of *Massachusets-Bay*? No. Because Administration and Parliament do us *Americans* the honour to think, we are such very ideots, that we shall not believe ourselves interested in the fate of *Boston*, but that one Colony may be attacked and humbled after another, without shewing the sense or spirit of beasts themselves, many of which unite against a common danger.

Why were the states of *Greece* broken down into the tamest submission by *Philip* of *Macedon*, and afterwards by the *Romans*? Because they contended for freedom *separately*. Why were the states of *Spain* subdued by the *Carthaginians* and afterwards by the *Romans*? Because they contended for freedom *separately*.---Why were the antient inhabitants of the kingdom, that now harrasses us, conquered by their invaders? *Tacitus* will inform us, "Nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in *Commune Non consulunt*, Rarus ad propulsandum communi periculum conventus. Ita dum *singuli* pugnant *omnes* vincuntur. ‖

Why did the little *Swiss* cantons, and seven small provinces of the Low Countries, so successfully oppose the tyrants, that not contented with an empire founded in humanity and mutual advantages, *unnecessarily* and arrogantly strove to "*lay*" the faithful and affectionate wretches "*at their feet*?" Because, they wisely regarded the interest of *each* as the interest of *all*.

Our own experience furnishes a mournful additional proof of an observation made by a great and good man, Lord President *Forbes*. "It is a certain truth," says he, "that all states and kingdoms, in proportion as they grow great, wealthy and powerful, grow wanton, wicked, and oppressive, and the history of all ages gives evidence of the fatal catastrophe of *all such* states and kingdoms, when the cup of their iniquity is full." Another "truth" as "certain" is---that "such states and kingdoms" never have been, and never will be checked in the career of their "wantonness, wickedness and oppression" by a people in any degree dependent upon them, but by the prudent, virtuous and steady *unanimity* of that people. To employ more words to elucidate a point so manifest, would be the idle attempt of gilding gold.

vid Pa. 528

(4) See Indexes under Petitions, to find 'em. (5) See page 436. & 468. Vol. 2. (6) See page 202. (7) See Index under Speech. (8) See Act pa. 499. & and Debates in the Commons House, in index (9) See Index under Tea

see Act pa. 521. q pa. 521. See in the Indexes to Vol. 1, & 2 under Votes, Resolves, Representation, &c. to find what the Act refers to. q vid Aumpsat, pa. 523 Vol. 1. See Grievances pa. 971, &c. & see Act, pa. 499. vid pa. 509. (1) In destroying Tea, pa. 415. &c. (2) See Index under riot Vol. 1. (3) See in Index under Parliament & Vol. 1 Index under Tea

[The Remainder of the FARMER's 4th Letter will be in our next.]

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

For discouraging certain illegal Combinations.

WHEREAS certain Persons, calling themselves a Committee of Correspondence for the Town of Boston, have lately presumed to make or cause to be made, a certain unlawful Instrument, purporting to be *a solemn League and Covenant*, intended to be signed by the Inhabitants of this Province; whereby they are most solemnly to covenant and engage, to suspend all commercial Intercourse with the Island of Great-Britain, until certain Acts of the British Parliament shall be repealed: And whereas printed Copies of the said unlawful Instrument have been transmitted, by the aforesaid Committee of Correspondence, so called, to the several Towns in this Province, accompanied with a scandalous, traiterous, and seditious Letter, calculated to inflame the Minds of the People, to disturb them with ill-grounded Fears and Jealousies, and to excite them to enter into an unwarrantable, hostile, and traiterous Combination, to distress the British Nation, by interrupting, obstructing, and destroying her Trade with the Colonies, contrary to their Allegiance due to the King; and to the Form and Effect of divers Statutes made for securing, encouraging, protecting, and regulating the said Trade; and destructive of the lawful Authority of the British Parliament, and of the Peace, good Order, and Safety of the Community. And whereas the Inhabitants of this Province, not duly considering the high Criminality, and dangerous Consequences to themselves of such alarming and unprecedented Combinations, may incautiously be tempted to join in the aforesaid unlawful League and Covenant, and thereby expose themselves to the fatal Consequences of being considered as the declared and open Enemies of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom of Great-Britain.

In Observance therefore of my Duty to the King; in Tenderness to the Inhabitants of this Province; and to the End that none who may hereafter engage in such dangerous Combinations, may plead, in Excuse of their Conduct, that they were ignorant of the Crime in which they were involving themselves; I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby earnestly cautioning all Persons whatsoever within this Province, against signing the aforesaid, or a similar Covenant, or in any Manner entering into, or being concerned in such unlawful, hostile, and traiterous Combinations, as they would avoid the Pains and Penalties due to such aggravated and dangerous Offences.

And I do hereby strictly enjoin and command all Magistrates, and other Officers, within the several Counties in this Province, that they take effectual Care to apprehend and secure for Trial, all and every Person who may hereafter presume to publish, or offer to others to be signed, or shall themselves sign the aforesaid, or a similar Covenant; or be in any wise aiding, abetting, advising, or assisting therein.

And the respective Sheriffs of the several Counties within this Province, are hereby required to cause this Proclamation forthwith to be posted up, in some public Place, in each Town, within their respective Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand at Salem, the 20th Day of June, 1774, in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

THOS. GAGE.

By His Excellency's Command,
THO'S. FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

GOD Save the KING.

The following Articles are taken from the London Papers to May 9, *bro't by Captain* Tittle, *who arrived at* Marblehead *last Thursday Night from* Falmouth, *viz.*

LONDON.

April 29. Ordered, that the bill for the better regulating the government of Massachusetts-Bay, in North-America, be read a third time on Monday, if it shall be then ingrossed.

Extract of a Letter from Norwich, April 25.

"It touches one's heart to see the misery of our poor weavers. There used to be orders from the American Merchants; but those being stopped, prevent our manufactures from being able to employ the poor workmen."

LONDON, *May* 6. The Order of the Day for the third Reading of the Bill for the more impartial Administration of Justice in Persons questioned for Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law for the Suppression of Riots and Tumults in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, being called for, the Bill was read, and a very warm Debate ensued:—The Friends of the Bill said but little in its Praise, resolving to shew its Merit by a Division; but the Enemies resolving to give it the last Stroke they could, condemned it in the severest Manner possible. At Six o'Clock a Motion was made that the Bill do pass; the Question being put, the House divided, Ayes 327, Noes 24. The principal Speakers were Lord North, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Wallce, Mr. Cowper Mr. Sawbridge, Governor Pownal, and Mr. Fulteney.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

A Correspondent remarks, that instead of complying with the Plan proposed by some People, for sending Members from America, to represent us in Parliament, it would be much better to delegate the MANUFACTURERS of Britain (by stopping our Imports,) for that Office; a Set of Men whose Eloquence has never been exerted in vain, in Behalf of the Liberties of their Country.

NEWPORT, June 27.

Notwithstanding the many falsehoods propagated by the inveterate enemies to American freedom, that the people of Boston are divided into numerous parties, that they are intimidated, and just ready to submit, with a deal of such stuff; we can assure our readers that, except a few miserant tools of blind power, who would curse father and mother, tamely see their wives and daughters debauch'd, and sell their souls to the devil for a little pelf; the people of Boston stand firm and resolute, undauntedly determined to free their country from the yoke of bondage, now fastening on them, or die gloriously in the attempt.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire,) July 1.

Last Saturday arrived here Capt. Brown in a Mast-Ship, in 8 Weeks from London, who brings no later News than we have had already; in whom came Ten Passengers; and unluckily, for this Place, there were on Board 27 Chests of that pernicious, destructive, troublesome Commodity, called TEA, which for a long Time has, and still keeps the whole Continent in a Ferment, the Duty on which, operates in so violent a Manner on the Minds of the Inhabitants, not only in the Sea-Port Towns, but the whole Country in general, that it will require the most cooling Medicines, and the best Skill of the ablest political Physicians, to prevent the Body Politic from great Convulsions.—However, upon its being certified that there actually were 27 Chests of Tea consigned to Edward Parry, Esq; of this Town, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town was immediately called, and a special Committee chosen to wait upon Mr. Parry, the Consignee, to know whether he would consent to certain Proposals which were made to him, that the Tea might not be sold here, but reshipped, who in a genteel Manner gave them all the reasonable Satisfaction they could desire, and a Watch of 23 Men were appointed by the Town to watch it two Days and two Nights, and the third Day it was put on board another Vessel, and sent out of this Harbour, with a fair Wind, committed to the watry Element, and hope in due Time the Owners thereof will receive the nett Proceeds, and for the future take Care how they send any disagreeable Commodity to this Province, with a Duty thereon.

Every Transaction was conducted with the greatest Decency and good Order possible, which could have done Honour to any Society—The Whole being of one Heart and one Mind that the Tea should go out of this Port and Harbour immediately, and not be landed in this Province.

Town-Meetings have been every Day this Week held, and not yet over, we could not procure an Account of all the regular Proceedings relative to the TEA, but shall endeavor to do it in Season for our next Paper.

BOSTON.

AT a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of BOSTON, by adjournment, at Faneuil-Hall, June 27, 1774.

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, Moderator.

Upon a motion made, Voted, That the committee of correspondence be directed to lay before the town the letters which they have wrote to the other colonies, as well as those sent to the other towns in his province, since the receipt of the Boston Port-Bill.

The Hall not being sufficient to contain all the inhabitants assembled, the meeting was adjourned to the Old South Meeting-House.

The town being again met according to adjournment. A motion was made and passed, that all letters received, as well as the answers returned, be laid before the town, and read.

After the Town-Clerk had accordingly read a number of said letters, a motion was made that the said vote be so far reconsidered as that the reading of all other letters previous to the covenant sent into the country by the committee of correspondence, and the letters accompanying the same, be suspended for the present, and that the town proceed to the reading of the said letter and covenant, and any other letters that may be particularly called for.

The said covenant and a number of letters having been read, a motion was made, that some censure be now passed by the town, on the conduct of the committee of correspondence, and that said committee be annihilated.

Mr. Adams, the Moderator, then moved that as the conduct of the committee of correspondence, for this town, of which he had the honor of being a member, is now to be considered, another Moderator might be chosen pro temp.

The Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; was accordingly chosen Moderator during that debate.

The motion for censuring and annihilating the committee of correspondence was considered, and the gentlemen in favor of the motion patiently heard, but it being dark, and these declaring that they had further to offer, it was voted that the consideration thereof be referred to the next meeting; and the meeting was accordingly adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 28. 10 o'clock. Met according to adjournment.

The motion for censuring and annihilating the committee of correspondence again considered, and after long debates, the question was accordingly put, which passed in the negative by a vast majority.

It was then moved, that the following vote, be passed, viz. "That this town bear open testimony that they are abundantly satisfied of the upright intentions, and much approved the honest zeal of the committee of correspondence, and desire that they would persevere with their usual activity and firmness, continuing steadfast in the way of well doing."—And the question being put, passed in the affirmative by a vast majority.

The committee on ways and means for employing the poor, acquainted the town, that they had met, and had received very encouraging accounts of the readiness of their sister colonies to assist us, and various proposals from sundry persons for employing the poor, upon which they were deliberating, but were not yet prepared to report, required further time, which was allowed them. (3)

Mr. ADAMS again in the Chair.

A motion made that this meeting be adjourned to Tuesday the 19th of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to meet at Faneuil-Hall; and the meeting was adjourned accordingly.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Mr. Treasurer Gray *asserted in the last Town Meeting that many Towns had rejected the Covenant not to consume British Manufactures with Indignation; upon being prest to name one, he named the Town of* Worcester—*But we have the most undoubted Authority to assure the Publick, that the Covenant has been adopted and already signed by more than three Quarters of the Freeholders of that Town. Some other Parts of that Gentleman's extraordinary Speech will probably be animadverted on, particularly his very whimsical Declaration, that there were amongst the Addressers to Governor Hutchinson, one Hundred Men equal in Wealth to any other Hundred in the Town of Boston.* Nimium ne crede.

To his Excellency Governor GAGE.

SIR,

YOU have been appointed by his Majesty to preside over this colony at a time when the most extensive abilities as well as the greatest integrity are required. The eyes not only of this Continent but of Britain and all Europe are fixed upon you; it is therefore of the last importance, that you shou'd form a just judgment of the genius of the people whom you are sent to govern. If you mistake in this, you will certainly be unsuccessful in your endeavors to restore harmony between great Britain and the colonies: and if that harmony is not restored, 'tis not necessary to say what fatal consequences must ensue. Permit me, Sir, to tell you that I think myself bound as a liege subject of king George the third, to make some friendly remarks in this public manner which I am not at present in a situation to communicate to you in any other way.

You have spent the greatest part of your life in attending to military affairs. In the army the commands of the superior are considered by the inferior as a law by which he is absolutely bound. In civil life we know not of any authority but that which is derived from the law of the land, which every man is presumed to be acquainted with; and whenever a magistrate goes beyond the limits of the law, or *attempts* to do that which the law does not authorize him to do, he cannot in that *attempt* be considered as a magistrate; it is therefore necessary in order to keep up the dignity of a magistrate, that he make the law of the land the rule of his conduct.

It is also requisite that a man placed at the head of a government should gain, if possible, the confidence of the subjects. A tender regard to the welfare of the people will never fail to conciliate their affections:—to be careful of their rights is the sure way to make them careful that a due respect & obedience is paid to their rulers.

Your excellency is at the head of a province whose loyalty to their sovereign has been frequently testified in the most honorable manner; their affection to their brethren in Britain is innate and has been cultivated by that intercourse which friendship and our commercial connection have occasioned; and whoever destroys this *affection*, does an irreparable injury both to great Britain and her colonies; for be may be assured, that, this tie once broken, no other will ever be found sufficient to bind the two countries together.

Our ancestors came to America to enjoy the rights of men and christians; many of them left fair possessions in England for which they never did and never desired to receive any sort of compensation; but their estates went to the next heirs, or perhaps some of them fell into the hands of the crown. Their posterity still consider their lives and fortunes less dear than their liberties and religion, and, whilst animated with a sense of the justice of their cause, they will be able to endure such hardships and such conflicts as far surpass the belief of those who are unacquainted with those principles from whence such invincible resolution is derived. The harbour of Boston is shut—the inhabitants suffer——does not the gracefulness with which they suffer convince you that a consciousness of their innocence supports them under this severe trial?——You have encamped your troops in the town of Boston——Is any one intimidated? Has any one deserted from the *American cause*, whom you wou'd not think a disgrace to *any cause*?——You have issued your proclamation, and in it have told a truth which the enemies of Britain and America have for many years strenuously denied, viz. that a combination not to consume British manufactures tends to distress the trade of Great Britain. But, Sir, it is unusual that Proclamations shou'd be issued without the advice of the council; and if the common formality *had* been attended to, no Proclamation can alter the established laws of the land; and though, I doubt not, this Proclamation will have its due weight, it might be well to consider into which scale it will fall. Public measures, at this time especially, should be founded in wisdom, and executed with discretion.—My hearty wish is that your Excellency may act such a part as may endear you to this people, and render you deserving of the approbation and confidence of our sovereign.

I am your Excellency's respectful servant,

A freeholder in the County of SUFFOLK.

(1) vid. their names, page 1087. // See page 519. x viz. Tea act page 725, Vol. 4. Port act page 499. & 2 other acts, See pa. 509. y See pa. 509. x See Port act pa. 499. & See pa. 582. z See page 511. (2) See pa. 525. (3) See in Index under Boston.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS, *That the Public may ſee how much Governors differ in their Sentiments, relative to Non-Importation and Non-Conſumption Aſſociations, pleaſe to give the following Extracts from a Speech of Governor Pownall's in the Houſe of Commons, at the Time of the late Non Importation Agreement, a Place in your Paper.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

"It has been ſaid, that the aſſociations under which this trade is ſuſpended, are unwarrantable and illegal. Aſſociations, to illegal purpoſes, are unwarrantable and illegal.—But ſo long as one Britiſh ſubject hath a right to purchaſe, or to refrain from purchaſing, of another his fellow-ſubject, any article, the terms of the ſale of which he does not approve, ſo long will the Americans, agreeing with one another in aſſociations of œconomy againſt the unbounded taxes now fixed upon them, be but only warrantable towards others, but juſtifiable towards themſelves.

"This meaſure is in its conſequences, a ſpecies of reſiſtance to your taxes, which the law of God & nature hath armed them with; & which the law of man cannot take out of their hands. There is nothing in this reſiſtance, which is either illegal or unwarrantable. What irregular proceedings may have been gone into by ſome imprudent people, in carrying theſe deſigns into execution, I neither know, nor will take upon me to juſtify.—But I will maintain, that aſſociations of œconomy, and ſelf-reſtraint in withholding from purchaſing, are juſtifiable, and may be prudent.

Laſt Week were driven to the neighbouring Town of Roxbury, *Two Hundred and fifty-eight Sheep, a generous Donation of our ſympathiſing Brethren of the Town of* Windham *in the Colony of* Connecticut; *to be diſtributed for the Employment or Relief of thoſe who may be Sufferers by Means of the Act of Parliament called the Boſton Port Bill. The Letter from our Friends cannot be inſerted this Week, for want of Room; the following is an Extract from the Proceedings of the Town of* Windham, *June* 23*d*, 1774. viz.

"We cannot cloſe this Meeting without expreſſing our utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of thoſe Few in a devoted Province, ſtiling themſelves, Miniſters, Merchants, Barriſters and Attornies, who have againſt the Senſe and Opinion of the reſt of that extenſive Government, as alſo of this vaſt Continent, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in their late fawning, adulating Addreſs to Governor HUTCHINSON, the Scourge of the Province which gave him Birth, and the Peſt of America. His Principles and Conduct, evidenced by his Letters, and thoſe under his Approbation, are ſo replete with Treaſon againſt his Country, and with the meaneſt of Self-exaltation, as cannot be palliated by Art, nor diſguiſed by Subtilty.

"In general we eſteem thoſe addreſſes a high-handed inſult on the Town of Boſton, and the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in particular, and all the American Colonies in general. Thoſe ſtiled Merchants may plead their profound Ignorance of the conſtitutional Rights of Engliſhmen as an Excuſe in ſome Degree. But for thoſe who ſtile themſelves Barriſters & Attornies, they have either aſſumed a falſe Character, or they muſt in ſome Meaſure be acquainted with the conſtitutional Rights of Engliſhmen, and thoſe of their own Province. For them to preſent ſuch an Addreſs is a daring Affront to common Senſe, a high Inſult on all others of the Profeſſion, and Treaſon againſt Law. And from that learned Profeſſion, who are ſuppoſed to be well acquainted with the Engliſh Conſtitution, and have the beſt Means, and are under the greateſt Advantages to defend the Rights of Society, and who have been famed as the greateſt Supporters of Engliſh Liberties, for any of them to make a Sacrifice of all to their Pagod, of Vanity and ſulſome Adulation, is mean, vile and unpardonable; and cannot be accounted for upon any other Principles, but thoſe of their Maſter, who would ſacrifice his Country to become the independant Head of a reſpectable Province, and the few Leaders of this infamous Law Band would it ſeems give their Aid and Support therein to obtain the firſt Places in his new Kingdom. The addreſſing Clergy we leave to the Reproaches of their own Conſciences, but lament to find they are the firſt in their ignominious Homage to their Idol."

So far are the People of this Province from diſcovering the "high Criminality" of "a certain Inſtrument purporting to be a *ſolemn League and Covenant*," that it has made more rapid Progreſs through many Towns *ſince Thurſday laſt*, than ever before. By what Act of the Britiſh Parliament or Charle in the Oath of Allegiance are we inhibited from raiſing our own Flax and Wool, or encouraging our own Manufactures in preference to thoſe of any other Country? If there be no Act of the Britiſh Parliament or of the Province againſt it, what are the "dangerous Conſequences" which we are told will enſue? A cool obſerver of the Times cannot but ſmile to hear ſome Connoiſſeurs ſay, that the Trade of the Colonies is of no more Importance to the Mother Country than a ſingle Thread in a whole Piece, while others with *as high a Tone* aſſures us, that to "ſuſpend all Commercial Intercourſe" with her in *one Province* only, will "*diſtreſs the Britiſh Nation*" ! ! ! *Vid pa.* 525

Mills and Hicks's Papers of laſt Monday, announces that the Governor has aſſurance that 20000 Canadians are ready to march hither upon the ſhorteſt Warning, to ſupport Government. HUM!

Nothing could equal the virulent Abuſe offered to the Committee of Correſpondence at the Town-Meeting laſt Monday, but the Calmneſs thoſe Gentlemen diſcovered under it; the foul Language uſed with unlimitted Freedom by their Accuſers is not to be palliated as being haſtily uttered in the warmth of Debate, for it had been committed to Writing in a cool Hour, and was read in the Meeting. The Committee have repeatedly received the fulleſt Approbation of the Town, in a very crouded Meeting within a Fortnight; and the laſt Time after the ſevereſt Scrutiny into their Conduct.

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated June 23, 1774.

"Our Committee have met and deliberated this Evening upon the Virginia Packet—We have thereupon unanimouſly agreed to call a general Meeting of the Inhabitants of the *whole Province*.—The Day fixed on is Tueſday the 5th July.—In the mean Time we are to write to leading Men in every Part of the Country, acquainting them with the preſent State of America, and to influence them to attend at or conſult their ſeveral Diſtricts, and ſend Deputies with their Sentiments, to the General Meeting.——*Even the Merchants now ſeem generally diſpoſ'd for a* NON-IMPORTATION.—A general Congreſs will be readily adopted here."

We hear from the Weſtward, that Brigadier R—— having openly declared, upon a Sight of the ſolemn League and Covenant, that he would commit the Man to Goal that would preſume to ſign it, upwards of a Hundred Perſons immediately put their Names to it—— A wiſe Man might eaſily have foreſeen that this would have been the Conſequence of ſuch an imprudent Threat.

The Epiſcopalian Parſons are too deeply in the Deſigns of Adminiſtration to expect to gain many Proſelytes: an honeſt Non Conformiſt would be glad to be informed whether theſe pious Gentlemen are careful to tranſmit home a true State of the Numbers who have lately revolted from the Legend of Modes and Forms.—We were not ſurprized at the Complaints of the little Man *at the North, that he was compelled to preach to bare Walls; and it is probable that one B—ſ—t, an equally deſpicable Predicator in Newport, for lately reviling and ſcurrilouſly abuſing the Inhabitants of Boſton in their preſent diſtreſſed Circumſtances, may be reduced to the ſame miſerable Situation. However he may ſtand a tolerable good Chance to be preferr'd to a Welſh-Curacy, where Gambling and Toping are no Objections to the Character of a worthy Paſtor.*

We hear that a certain L. G——r has informed G. G——t that his Province is in a State of Anarchy and Confuſion—That the Mayor and Aldermen who oppoſed the Inhabitants, were tumbled in the Dirt for their Exertions; and that Ships and Troops are abſolutely neceſſary to reſtore Peace and good Order.

It is ſaid the Tea at Portſmouth has been ſent off by the Governor, to prevent the Conſequences of the Reſentment of the Inhabitants. *ſee pa.* 525

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated 26*th June* 1774.

"I am extremely well pleas'd with the Spirit and glorious Conduct of your General Court. They are a Band of Patriots, fit to be entruſted with the Rights and Liberties of a People; and whoſe reſolution and good Senſe, would do them honor in any Country under Heaven; and at the ſame time I felicitate you, on the pleaſing proſpect of American Affairs, and the unanimity which apparently ſubſiſts, throughout this wide extended Continent; which cannot fail to conduct us, to the ſummit of our wiſhes, by procuring us a Reſtoration of our ineſtimable Rights and Liberties; and an ample Redreſs of all our Grievances.—I am well informed, that Subſcriptions are rapidly going on in Philadelphia, and ſome of the other Southern Colonies, for the Relief of the ſuffering Poor in your Town; and a Motion will be made To-morrow Evening at our grand Committee, for the ſame laudable Purpoſe, which I am well aſſur'd will be carried, and a Subſcription immediately open'd."

Since our laſt arrived a Number of Tranſports from Ireland, having on board the 5th and 38th Regiments of Foot.

Friday laſt arrived here from England, Vice Admiral Graves, in the Preſton Man of War of 50 Guns.

A Company of the Royal Train of Artillery, with 8 Pieces of Cannon, landed here from the Caſtle on Saturday laſt, and are encamped on Powder Houſe Hill in the Common.

TO BE SOLD,

Several good Farms, with Dwelling-Houſes, Barns, &c. thereon, pleaſantly ſituated about 10 Miles from Boſton, on a conſiderable Road——The Payment may be made very eaſy.——Alſo ſeveral Rights of Land in a new Townſhip. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be ſold for Caſh only,

A ſmall Quantity of good dry Mahogany, fit for immediate Uſe: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be ſold on very reaſonable Terms,

The Hull of a double-deck'd Brigantine about 146 Tons Burthen, now launched in Taunton-River. Farther enquire of ABIEL SMITH, nearly oppoſite to the Head of Orange-Tree-Lane, Boſton, or Mr. JOB SMITH, at Taunton.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, by Order of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Inferior Court, on the firſt Wedneſday in Auguſt,

PART of the Real Eſtate of SAMUEL WELD, late of Roxbury, Joiner, deceas'd, viz. Half of a Houſe, known by the Name of the Greyhound Tavern, and 8 Acres of Land, near the Rev. Mr. Gordon's Meeting Houſe. The Sale to be at ſaid Houſe on Wedneſday the 3d of Auguſt, at Three o'Clock, P. M.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY Next,

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

At FOUR o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A General aſſortment of European Articles, Linnens, Woollens, Checks, &c. &c. Some Houſe Furniture, an 8-Day Clock, Mehogany Caſe of Draws, Watches, &c. &c.—At Four o Clock, P. M.—

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Tenement, near the Orange-Tree. Inquire of the Printers.

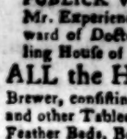
The Sloop JENNY, lying at the Long-Wharff at Salem, will ſail in 10 Days, for Annapolis-Royal.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to GEORGE MITCHEL, on board ſaid Sloop, or to his Houſe on Winter's Wharff, Boſton.

CHoice Liſbon LEMMONS per Box. Liſbon, Madeira, Malaga, Virgin, Sherry, Shallows WINE, per Quarter Caſk.—Raiſins per Caſk. Citron per Box. Liſbon Oil per Caſk, Dutch Bruſhes, Barcelona Handkerchiefs per Dozen, TO BE SOLD *By* Archibald Cunningham, At his Store in Ann-Street, Boſton.

ON TUESDAY the Twelfth Day of July Inſt. at Ten a Clock in the Forenoon, will be ſold by PUBLICK VENDUE, at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Experience Brewer, deceaſed, being the Northward of Doctor Cutler's Church, and near the Dwelling Houſe of Capt. William White.

ALL the Houſe Furniture of the ſaid Brewer, conſiſting of Deſks, Cheſts of Draws, Mehogany and other Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glaſſes, Pictures, Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedſteads, Braſs, Copper, Pewter, Tin and Iron Ware; alſo ſome Remnants of Shop Goods, ſome Peices of Plate and other Articles.

TO BE SOLD,



A large and convenient Dwelling Houſe, ſituate on Spring Hill ſo called, in Portſmouth, in the Province of New Hampſhire, near the Market, in the moſt principal Part of the Town for any Gentleman to carry on Trade, both by Sea & Land. Said Houſe is almoſt New, and almoſt finiſhed, with an excellent Cellar, and a back Yard, and a Garden, alſo a Warehouſe and Stable, with many other Conveniences ſuitable for a Family. Inquire of the Printers.

IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from LONDON, and to be Sold by JOHN WRITH, near the Cornfield, Union Street.

AN Aſſortment of Goods, amongſt which are 4 4. and yard-wide Iriſh Linnen, Cotton and Linnen Check, neweſt faſhioned Callicoes, Ribbons of all Sorts, Handkerchiefs of all ſorts, Diaper Table Cloaths, Clouting Diaper, Ruſſia Drabs, Nankeens, Women's Shoes and Clogs, ſilk Gloves and Mitts, Book Muſlin, Cambricks and Lawns, Catgut, Patent and Spiders Net, Black, Bone and Blond Lace, White Blond and Thread ditto, Chevenux de Frize, ſprig'd and ſtrip'd Silk Gauze, Engliſh and French Necklaces, Sarſnets and Sattins of all Colours, Cotton Hoſe.—A large Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, China, Glaſs and Earthern Ware, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, and a few fine Cheſhire Cheeſes.

A young Woman, with a good Breaſt of Milk would be glad to take a Child to Suckle.—— Inquire of *Edes* and *Gill*.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill.

TO-MORROW at TEN o'Clock will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at GREENLEAF's Auction-Room,——

—A great Aſſortment of GOODS—

——*Amongſt which are,*——

Iriſh Linnens, fine Chints, Callicoes, flower'd and plain Lawns, Lawn Aprons, ſprig'd Muſlins, Ribbons, plain Modes, Table Cloths, Checks, ſtrip'd Hollands, Bed Ticks, ſilk Twiſt Broad Cloths, Velvereets, Shalloons, Durants, Tammys, Worſted Hoſe, Felt and Caſtor Hats, ſtamp'd and check'd Handkerchiefs. Alſo a Quantity of Hard Ware, and ſome Indigo. WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock preciſely.

At GOULD's *Auction Office in Back Street,*

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At TEN o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A Variety of genteel Houſe Furniture, Belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Province immediately. —Amongſt which are—

Mahogany Dining, Tea and Card Tables, Mahogany Four Poſt and other Bedſteads, Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds, Chairs, Deſks, Cheſts of Draws. Curtains, Parlour and Kitchen Andirons, and all ſorts Kitchen Furniture.——Alſo all the Wearing Apparel, and other Perſonal Effects of a Gentleman deceas'd. R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt. Six Whites. No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Six.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*

Monday, 20 min. aft. 8 — Friday, 16 min. after 11
Tueſday, 54 min. aft. 8 — Saturday, 3 min. aft. 12
Wedneſday, 40 m. aft. 9 — Lord's Day, 30 m. aft. 12
Thurſday, 30 min. aft. 10 — D's New 8 Day 5 After.

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(6) See under Repreſentatives, in Index

(7) See Index under Congreſs Continental

(8) See in Index, under Donations

✓ See in Index under non importation, Vol. 3. ✓ Tax on Tea, See page 735, Vol. 1—on Moloſſes See pa. 9 Vol. 2.
✓ See the Clerk pa. 499 ✓ See Index under Letters, D. See Index under Addreſſes. ✓ Vide pa. 519.
(1) See their Names, pa. 1057. (2) Ruggles. (3) Mather Byles. (4) Gov. Golden (5) Gov. Gage.

VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Frederick, and gentlemen practising at the bar, held at the town of Winchester the 8th of June, 1774, to consider of the best mode to be fallen upon to secure their liberties and properties, and also to prevent the dangerous tendency of an act of Parliament passed in the fourteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, An act to discontinue in such manner and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading and shipping of goods, wares and merchandize at the town, and within the harbour of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in North-America, evidently has to invade & deprive us of the same.

The Rev. Mr. Charles M. Thurston, being voted Moderator, a committee of the following gentlemen, viz. the Rev. Charles M. Thurston, Isaac Zane, George Rootes, Angus M'Donal, Alexander White, George Johnson, and Samuel Beall, 3d, were appointed to draw up resolves suitable to the same occasion, who withdrawing for a short time, returned with the following votes, viz.

VOTED,

I. THAT we will always cheerfully pay due submission to such acts of government as his Majesty has a right by law to exercise over his subjects as sovereign of the British dominions, and to such only.

II. That it is the inherent right of British subjects to be governed and taxed by representatives chosen by themselves only; and that every act of the British Parliament respecting the internal policy of North-America, is a daring and unconstitutional invasion of our said rights and privileges.

III. That the act of Parliament is not only in itself repugnant to the fundamental laws of natural justice, in condemning persons for a supposed crime unheard, but also a despotic exertion of unconstitutional power, calculated to enslave a free and loyal people.

IV. That the enforcing the execution of the said act of parliament by a military power, will have a necessary tendency to raise a civil war, thereby dissolving that union which has so long happily subsisted between the mother country and her colonies; and that we will most heartily and unanimously concur with our suffering brethren of Boston, and every other part of North-America that may be the immediate victims of tyranny, in promoting all proper measures to avert such dreadful calamities, to procure a redress of our grievances, and to secure our common liberties.

V. It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that a joint resolution of all the colonies to stop all importations from Great-Britain, and exportations to it, till the said act be repealed, will prove the salvation of North-America and her liberties: On the other hand, if they continue their imports and exports, there is the greatest reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression, will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness and freedom.

VI. That the East-India company, those servile tools of arbitrary power, have justly forfeited the esteem and regard of all honest men; and that the better to manifest our abhorrence of such abject compliance with the will of a venal ministry in ministering all in their power, an increase of the fund of peculation; we will not purchase tea, or any other kind of East-India commodities, either imported now, or hereafter to be imported, except saltpetre, spices and medicinal drugs.

VII. That it is the opinion of this meeting that committees ought to be appointed for the purpose of affecting a general association, that the same measures may be pursued thro' the whole continent. That the committees ought to correspond with each other, and to meet at such places and times as shall be agreed on, in order to form such general association, and that when the same shall be formed and agreed on by the several committees, we will strictly adhere thereto; and till the general sense of the continent shall be known, we do pledge ourselves to each other and our country, that we will inviolably adhere to the votes of this day.

VIII. That Charles M. Thurston, Isaac Zane, Angus M'Donal, Samuel Beall, 3d, Alexander White, and George Rootes, be appointed a committee for the purposes aforesaid; and that they, or any three of them, are hereby fully empowered to act.

Which being read, were unanimously assented to and subscribed.

PHILADELPHIA.

At a very large and respectable Meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, on Saturday, June 18, 1774.

THOMAS WILLING, JOHN DICKINSON, } Esquires, CHAIRMEN.

RESOLVED,

I. THAT the act of Parliament, for shutting up the port of Boston, is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies; and that, therefore, we consider our brethren, at Boston, as suffering in the common cause of America.

II. That a congress of deputies from the several colonies in North-America, is the most probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of American greviances, securing our rights and liberties and re-establishing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and these colonies, on a constitutional foundation.

III. That a large and respectable Committee be immediately appointed for the city and county of Philadelphia, to correspond with the sister colonies, and with the several counties in this province, in order that all may unite in promoting and endeavoring to attain the great and valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

IV. That the Committee nominated by this meeting, shall consult together, and on mature deliberation determine, what is the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this province, and appointing deputies for the same, to attend a general congress; and having determined thereupon, shall take such measures, as by them shall be judged most expedient, for procuring this province to be represented at the said congress in the best manner that can be devised for promoting the public welfare.

V. That the Committee be instructed immediately to set on foot a subscription for the relief of such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as may be deprived of the means of subsistence by the operation of the act of Parliament, commonly stiled the Boston Port Bill. The money arising from such subscription to be laid out as the committee shall think will best answer the ends proposed. *See Index, under Donations.*

VI. That the Committee, consist of forty-four persons, viz. *John Dickinson*, [the reputed author of the excellent letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer] *James Pemberton, Edward Pennington, John Nixon, Thomas Willing, George Clymer, Samuel Howell, Joseph Read, John Roberts, (Miller) Thomas Wharton jun. Charles Thompson, Jacob Barge, Thomas Barclay, William Rush, Robert Smith, (Carpenter) Thomas Fitzimons, George Roberts, Samuel Ervin, Thomas Mifflin, John Cox, George Gray, Robert Morris, Samuel Mifflin, John M. Nesbitt, Peter Chevalier, William Moulder, Joseph Moulder, Anthony Morris, jun. John Allen, Jeremiah Warder, jun. Rev. Dr. William Smith, Paul Engle, Thomas Penrose, James Measse, Benjamin Marshall, Ruben Haines, John Bayard, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Wharton, Isaac Howell, Michael, Hillegas, Adam Hudley, George Schleiser*, and *Christopher Ludwick*:——To whose approved integrity, abilities and sincere affection for the interest of this immense empire, their constituents look up for the most propitious events.

At this meeting, and suitable to the interesting occasion of it, an eloquent oration, expressed in the finest language ever heard in Pennsylvania, was delivered by the Reverend Doctor Smith.

ALL who desire Admission into HARVARD-COLLEGE this Year, are hereby Notified, That the Tutors have determined to attend the Business of Examination on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th Days of July next.

J. WADSWORTH, per Order.

Harvard-College, June 15, 1774.

To be Sold cheap for CASH.

A few Casks of good Sugars,

West-India Rum, and a few Casks of Coffee.——Inquire at Cruft's Store, a little to the Northward of Hancock's Wharf, North-End.

GOODS at the *Sterling Cost.*

John Cunningham

HAS yet remaining a good Assortment of English and India GOODS, which he continues to sell at the Sterling Cost clear of Charges, at his Shop opposite to Mr. Gilbert Deblois's, near School-Street.

Choice Muscovado Sugars, Grenada Rum, Coffee, &c. &c. To be Sold by GABRIEL JOHONNOT, at his Store South Side of Faneuil-Hall Market.

Doctor *Lagord*, Originally from France, practices Physick, Surgery and Midwifry, practised some Years at Braintree, but has lately removed to that Part of Cambridge called Menotomy, near the Meeting-House, at the Masons Arms Tavern, now kept by Benjamin Cooper from Boston; any Person who please to employ the said *Lagord* in any of the Branches, may speak with him at the above mentioned Place, where may be had good Entertainment for Gentlemen Travellers.—Near said Cooper's is the famous Menotomy Pond, where he keeps a neat Boat for Fishery.

In the House of Representatives, June 14 1774.

WHEREAS there will become due in this Month, sundry Notes given by the Province Treasurer, and sufficient Provision having been made for the paying off the same, and if the Possessors of such Notes should not bring them in to the Treasurer to be paid, the Province will suffer Damage by such Neglect:

Therefore, RESOLVED, That the Possessors of such Notes, who shall not bring them to the Province Treasurer, to be paid by the last Day of *July* next, shall not receive any Interest on the same, after that Time, and the Province Treasurer is hereby directed forthwith to cause this Order to be published in all the *Boston* News-Papers, three Weeks successively, that every one concerned may be Notified hereof. Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, June 15th. Read and concurred.

JOHN COTTON, D. Sec'ry.

Consented to, THO. GAGE.

A true Copy attest. JOHN COTTON, D. Sec'ry.

☞ *THE Treasurer of the Province* hereby gives public Notice to the delinquent Constables and Collectors of the Province Taxes, that they pay the same into the Treasury by the 31st of *July* next.

Treasury-Office, July 18, 1774.

A Young Woman with a good Breast of Milk, would go into a Family to Suckle a Child, or take it Home, as it may suit; her Character for Honesty is indisputable. Inquire of the Printers.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the Eighth of June Instant, at Night, a Negro Boy, about Seventeen Years of Age: Had on when he went off, a dark coloured cloth Jacket and Trowsers, and is branded on the Breast Delsmoie, very remarkable: said Fellow speaks tolerable good English, and some French. Whoever takes up said Fellow and Secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals, or Returns him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by ALLIN BROWN.

Providence, June 10, 1774.

CHARLESTOWN Stage No. 1. sets out with four good Horses for Salem, from Mrs. WOART's Tavern every Morning at 8 o Clock, and returns the same Day; it puts up at Mr. Goodhue's in Salem. Any Gentlemen or Ladies who wants a Passage are desired to call at Admiral Vernon's, in King-Street, Boston; or Mr. Woart's, in Charlestown, and leave their Names.—Also at the same Place, Stage No. 2. with four good Horses may be had to convey any Gentleman or Lady to any Part of this, or any other Province, or at so small a Distance as five or six Miles.

Any Gentlemen or Ladies who choose to go in either of the above Stages, will be accommodated in the best Manner, and the smallest Favour will be acknowledged,

By their humble Servant,

SAMUEL LORD.

Charlestown, June 22, 1774.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, } *To the Hon.* James Otis, *Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace through the said Province.*

We the Subscribers, Proprietors of a Tract of Land lying at *Broad-Bay*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in said Province, and bounded as followeth, viz.—beginning at *Pemaquid-Falls* and so running a direct Course to the Head of *New-Harbour*, from thence to the South End of *Mistoncus-Island*, taking in the Island, so running five and twenty Miles into the Country North by East, and thence eight Miles North West by West, and thence turning and running South by West to *Pemaquid*, where it first began——pray that your Honour would issue a Warrant to one of us to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of said Land, to be on the third Day of *August* next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of *William Goodhue*, Innholder in *Salem*; then and there to chuse a Moderator of said Meeting, a Clerk of said Proprietors, a Committee to transact the Affairs of said Proprietors as Occasion may require, and any other needful Officers; to agree upon a Method for calling of Meetings for the future; to take under Consideration the Division that the Proprietors of said Land made some Years ago and confirm the same, or order a new Division and run the boundary Line; to settle with those Persons who have made Settlements of said Land on reasonable Terms, by selling them the Land or otherways, but in case they refuse to settle as aforesaid, to sue them off and prosecute any Person or Persons who shall trespass on said Land; to pass any Orders that are necessary to bring forward the Settlement of said Land, by giving away Land or otherways, and to raise Money on said Land for necessary Charges and order the collecting the same.

Daniel Sargent,
his
John + Brown,
Mark
John Choate,
Jona. Cogswell, jun.
John Sargent.

Salem, June 25. 1774.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

(Seal.) *To* John Choate of Ipswich, *in the County of Essex, in said Province, one of the principal Proprietors of the Land aforesaid.* Greeting.

In pursuance of the foregoing Application and Request, you are hereby required to give Notice, in Time and Manner as the Law directs, to the Proprietors afore-mentioned, that they meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpose mentioned in the afore-written Petition. Given under my Hand and Seal this 25th Day of June, Anno Domini, 1774.

JAMES OTIS, a Justice of the Peace through the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Ipswich, June 25, 1774.

By Virtue of the afore-written Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the aforesaid Land to meet at the Dwelling House of *William Goodhue*, Innholder at Salem, on the 3d Day of August next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purposes therein mentioned.

JOHN CHOATE.

TO BE SOLD at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King-Street, Boston,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the Fourteenth Day of September next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon,

The following Lots of Land, viz.

Lot marked F. 2. in the first range of Lots, containing about six Thousand Acres (exclusive of Settlers Lots interspersed) lying near one Mile wide and fifteen Miles long, and fronting on *Kennebeck*-River, on the West-side of it, about ten Miles above Fort Halifax: to be divided and Sold in two Parts.

Lot marked B. D. 1. in the second range of Lots, about six Miles above *Norridgwalk*, on the West Side of *Kennebeck*-River, and fronting thereon, containing about seven Thousand Acres, exclusive of Settlers Lots interspersed, being one Mile wide, & 15 Miles long.

Lot marked C. A. 1. in the third range of Lots near the Falls of *Carratunka*, about twelve Miles above *Norridgwalk*, on the West Side of *Kennebeck* River, and fronting thereon, containing about seven Thousand Acres, exclusive of Settler's Lots interspersed, being one Mile wide and fifteen Miles long.

Lot No. 20, called a Ten Mile back Lot, on the West Side of *Kennebeck* River, containing about four Thousand eight Hundred Acres.

Three Lots of Land, viz. Lot No. 32. on the East Side of *Kennebeck*-River, about 300 Poles above *Fort Western*, No. 86, on the East Side of said River, about nine Miles, and 130 Poles above *Fort Western*, and also Lot No. 20, on the West Side of said River, about one Mile and 130 Poles above *Fort-Western*, containing 400 Acres each.

Also all the Islands in Cobbisconte Pond, and all the Islands in *Kennebeck* River, above *Fort Halifax*. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchasers.

For further Particulars enquire of *Henry Allen*, jun. at his Office in King-Street, *Boston*, *June* 20. 1774.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1774.

☆ See the Act, pa. 499. ‖ See List of American Grievances, pa. 971, &c. ♀ See Index under Tea

× See in Index, under Congress Continental.